EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia with Three Days Later News.

PORTANT FROM GERMANY.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION TENDERED.

War and Peace Still in the Balance.

Napoleon Reveals Himself in a Grand French Pamphlet.

An Alliance Between France and Prussia "Indispensable."

They Can Humble Austria, be "Invincible" in Congress or Conference, Defy Hostility, and Rectify the French Frontier.

The French Troops to Leave Mexico, but France to Hold the Chief Ports.

A Fenian Soldier Sentenced to be Shot.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Cupard steamship Persia, from Queenstown on the 8th of April, reached this port at half-past ten o'clock last night.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field has arrived in the Persia. It is expected that the government majority on the

English Reform bill will exceed twenty.

chow a satisfactory diminution in the number of animals attacked in England. An official despatch from the East states that all the

European prisoners (concerning whose fate so much in-terest has been excited), were to be delivered to Mr. Eassam, the Envoy from Europe, and taken out of

Official advices from Beyrout states that the disturbances in the Lebanon have been entirely quelled. The Turkish troops will evacuate the mountains, and will

temporarily occupy the road leading from Tripoli to Beyrout. firman, dated March 19, sanctioning the Suez Canal Convention, has been despatched to the Viceroy of

A select committee had been appointed by the English use of Commons to inquire late the unsatisfactory state of the telegraphic communication with India, with

view to its improvement.

Advices from China, dated at Hong Kong, March 15, report:—The tea season is over. The total export to date is 114,000,000 pounds. Exchange on London, 4s. Shanghai, March 9.—Tea quiet. Silk mactive; ex-port to date, 51,625 baies. Exchange on London, 6s.

The latest reports from India are Bombay April 4-Cotton quiet. Exchange 21%. Calcutta April 3—Ex-change 22; freights 45.

amship Hibernian reached Liverpool on the evening of the 5th of April. The New York arrived at Southampton on the 5th of

April.

The Ericsson arrived at Bremen on the 1st of

The steamship Queen arrived at Queenstown on the

The steamship Africa from New York arrived out

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

no change. The attitude of Prussia is still represented The Emperor of Russia is stated to have taken the im-

portant step of tendering his mediation. He addressed autograph letters to the two governigns, which were de-

VIENNA, April 5, 1866. of the 31st ult., disputes the applicability of Article XI.

of the peace by referring to the warlike preparations of the Austrian government. All the Middle States of Southern Germany have com-municated to the Austrian government their thorough attacked in the note recently presented to Count His-

Napoleon Unvoited.

FUBLICATION OF THE GRAND PAMPHLET MANIFESTO, "NAPOLEON HIL ET LA PRUSSER"—AN ALLIANCE BETWERN FRANCE AND FRUSSIA "INDISPENSABLE"—UNITED THEY MAY "DEFY THE
HOSTILITY OF THE OTHER GOVERNMENTS," AND
HAVE "NOTHING TO HOPE FROM THEIR FRIENDSHIP"—AUSTRIA TO BE BUMBLED, AND RUSSIA,
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LIANCE BETWEEN FARNES AND FRUSSIA. ITALIANCE SILLITY OF THE OTHER GOVERNMENTS." AND HAVE "NOTHING TO BOPE FROM THEIR FRIEND-SHIP"—AUSTHIA TO BE RUMBLED, AND RUSSIA, ITALY AND ENGLADN NOWHERS.

[Paris (April 4) correspondence of the London Times.] One of those pamphies which are usually thrown out on the eve of some great event as feelers to test the state of public opinion has just appeared. It is headed Napoleon III. At in Pruss, and is anonymous. Whether the writer has taken his inspiration from a French or a Prussian source it is difficult to say; but from the ardor with which he advocates the alliance of Prussia with France in preference to any other it is probable that he is not an unfaithful exponent of M. Bismark"s policy, however correctly or otherwise he may interpret that of the sovereign whose name he piaces at the head of his production. After a marked allusion to the courteous reception given to the Prussian with the other governments of Europe are of little advantage to either of them, as they have nothing to he per from their friendship, and may dely their hottlig. The part that Prussia is called upon to take the surprise of a twoflood character. Bue has to concolidate her surprise great to the section of her soa coast, she has to take her place amonh the markime Powers of the first order. The port of Kiel is indispensable to her in the patter case; and territorial aggrandizement is urgent in the forum. M. Bismark, "with that lotty conception which has made him the foremost statesman of the age—in fact, the Richeleu of Prussia"—saw all this at a glance. To attain his object he revived, "wath damirable ability," the Schlewig-Holfein question, and, having neutralized the great Power of Bereye, undertook, in concert with Austria, the war which covered with laurels the Prussian troops at Duppel, signed the treaty of Gaatoin, which gave him the port of Kiel, and threw the population of the duchies into his arms. Throughout this contest Austria played but a secondary part; and even the more approached

in Paris. They were received with enthusiasm—the foretaste of the harmony which may be expected on both sides. The Emperor Napoleon III. said thirteen years ago that "the empire was peace." The French are a military people, but they are not a quarrel-some people. Their ardent patriotism has been satufied in two glorious wars, when the sword was drawn by their sowereign in behalf of nationalities, and in defence of the oppressed, and not for argrandizement. Coming after a government which, by its timid policy, incurred the repreach of wishing for peace at any price, the Emperor Napoleon III. has restored to France the foll prestige of her name. He has still a great moral mission to fulfil in Haly and the Eist. It is by peace, and peace only, that this noble task can be accomplished; and peace would only be secured by an alliance with Frussia. France is one and homogeneous. She has no Ireland to depopulate; no Hungary to keep down; no Poland to blot out of the map of Europe. She can devote the whole of her efforts to the noble works of peace; and the only enemy she may have to combat has been braved and vanquished by her sovereign by the bedside of cholera patients and in the hospitals.

The following is the concluding passage of this pampliet:—A certain press, purporting to be the organ of a fraction of public opinion, has more than once claimed, in the name of patriotism and of national security, the natural frontiers of France. The Emperor, out of his solicitude for the public weal and for the grandeur and glory of the French name, listened to these bold and sometimes ill timed voices, and sought to regulate his policy, according to a legitimate standard, with the prudence and sagacity which are the distinctive signs of his government. By the annexation of Savoy and Nice he had satisfied these aspirations. But if he has been obliged to win these provinces in the field, he may by pacific means rectify his frontier towards the Preuch people and to its government, obtain this pacific conducts. Prusia open her arm

The Feeling in England.
[From the London Times, April 7.]
Nothing new transpired yesterday with regard to the prospects of war in Germany, but there seems to be a strong hope on the part of the leading Powers connected with that country that Prussia will find it expedient to pause, owing to the representations made to her by the leading European Powers.

LIVERPOOL, April 8, 1866. The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created a very unfavorable impression at Vienna.

THE FENIANS.

A Fenian Soldler Sentenced to be Shot-Fresh Arrests in Ireland, More Deserters and New Armanments—An Irish Threat to Shoot the Prince of Wales, &c., Sergeant Darragh, of the English army, tried by court martial for Fenianism and planning a mutiny in Cork garrison, had been found gully and sentenced by the court to be shot. Her Majesty had, however, commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life.

THE LATEST ARRESTS -- MORE PENIAN ARMS POUND

THE LATEST ARRESTS—MORE PENIAN ARMS POUND AND MORE ENGLISH DESERTERS.

[Dublin (April 5) correspondence of London Times.]

The police yesterday morning arrested a man named John Harrison, and lodged him in Kilmainham jail without troubling the magistrates. They had good reason for doing so, for although he called himself a componitor, he was prepared to distinguish himself in a different field of labor. At his lodgings, in No. 3 Harmony row they found concealed behind the window shutter, in the space for the pulley lines and weights, three seven chamber revolvers, new and of the best make, a sword and three builter moulds, with a quantity of cartridges and builtets. They found also in possession of the prisoner the "Life of Robert Emmett," the "Battle of Aughran," and a number of seditious sones, which plainly indicated the use he intended to make of the arms and semmunition. As in all similar cases, the arrest was made in consequence of private information conveyed to the detectives.

Mr. J. Slatiery, owner of the publishouse near Dublin Castle, in which a number of persons were lately arrested on a charge of Fernanism, has been permitted to go out on bal. the Lord Lieutenant has also authorized the release of Mr. Grace, a prisoner from Thomastown, county Kilkenny. His father applied to Mr. McDonnel yesterday, to see whether Mr. Hort, the resident magistrate of Kilkenny, night take the securities there, but he was told that the bull must attent at the knountpy praon.

Two more persons—Michael Byene and a private of the

schoolmasters.—Murray and O'Leary.—Lave been arrested at Croom, in that county, on a charge of Fenianism, with a person named Thornhill, said to be a relative of the postmaster.

The Kilkenny police made an important discovery of arms and ammunition near the city of Waterford, in a public house, on Tuesday. In one of the rooms they found a beautiful revolver (American patiern) and a dagger. On searching in the garden they dug up an immense chest, filled with rille ballets, half cartrages and a great quantity of powder. The owner of the house was arrested, and forther arrests in that quarter are expected. Kilkenny county reaches to the city of Waterford.

a suspected Feman.

The grand jury of the city of Cork have expressed their warm approval of the conduct of the government in putting down the Feman conspiracy.

The French Army to Leave the Country-Vera Cruz and the Principal Ports to be Held for War Expenses.

La France, of Paris, says that the Emperor has given an audience to Baron Salilard.

The same journal announces that General Alimente will shortly replace Senor Hidalgo as Mexican Minister in Paris.

The Paris Moviteur of April 7 confirms the statement

will shortly replace Senor Hidalgo as Mexican Minister in Paris.

The Paris Moniteur of April 7 confirms the statement that Baron Sailiard's misson to Mexico was successful, and that arrangements for the return of the French troops in three divisions—the first in November, the next in March and the last in November, 1867—have been made.

It is hoped that this announcement will satisfy the Washington g-normand.

The Paris correspondent of the London Observer says that France intends occupying Versa Cruz, Tampico and other principal ports as a guarantee for the expenses of the expedition and security for French commercial interests.

Negotiations are being carried on between France and Mexico for substituting for the present financial arrangements of the Treaty of Miramir a fresh treaty, which shall afford guarantees for the debt owing to France, and for the French interests involved in the Mexican loans.

graph.

Speeches of a fraternal nature were made, and there was a very friendly interchange of sentiments between the English and American guests assembled. Of course the Atlantic telegraph was the subject of comment. Great confidence was evinced and warm hopes expressed for its success.

During him brief stay in Liverpool Mr. Field had for his guest and was accompanied on board the Persia by that distinguished friend of America, Mr. John Bright.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.
LONDON, April 6, 1866.

Consols for money 85% a 85%.

Five-twentier 73 a 73 %. Hilhois Central shares 81% a
82, Eric 85 a 55%, New York Central 68 a 70.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased
£10,500 sterling.

LONDON, April 7, 1866.

Eric silarce 56.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, April 5, 1895.
False of the week 41,000 bales. The market has been dull, and American has declined 5/d. a, 3/d., and India and other descriptions 1d. Of the above sales 3,500 bales were taken by speculators and 10,000 by exporters. Sales to-day (Frday) 7,000 bales, the market closing dull and prices weak. Stock in port 664,600 bales, of which 307,400 are American.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market m fiss and prices tend downward.

LIFERPOOL, BREADETUPE MARKET.

The market was firmer. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat firmer. Lower qualities have improved most. Corn quiet at the cit. a 50s. 5d. for mined.

6d. a ls.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASSES—Sales small at 36s. a 37s. Sugar very dull and declined 6d. a 1s. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Sperm oil quiet and steady. Linseed oil firm at 43s. a 43s. 6d. Rosin quiet at 7s. for common American. Spirits turpentine steady at 59s. 6d. a 59s. 9d. for American. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 11d. a 2s.

LONDON MARKET. LONDON, April 6, 1866. Wheat quiet; quotations barely maintained. Iron quiet. Sugar easier. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Tallow dull at 48s. Spirits turpentine steady at 48s. 6d. Petroleum quiet at 2s.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL April 7—Evening.

Corron—Sales to day 6,000 bales. The market is easier; there is but little inquiry and prices are weak. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 1,600 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 17 ½d. a 17 ½d. BRRAEFULFS are quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Tailow duil.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

A Lull in the Contest for the Capture of Arms, Awaiting Developments-They Acknowledge their Defeat-Weed and Company Masters of the Field, &c.

There was much less excitement in the contest for the

ownership of the new Collector yesterday than on any former day since the appointment has been made. In fact, it seems to have been settled that Weed and Com-pany have a sure thing. The struggle between the factions proves to have been more a one-sided affair than it was at first supposed it would be. Weed had his scouts early in the field, who took a careful and minute survey of the whole thing, which enabled him to steal a march ing around the bush and firing away in the dark, and A luli has taken place in the struggle. While Weed's army is festing and celebrating the

New York, April 19, 1866

one of the miraculous triumphs gained by the Spaniards in the Pacific, as your important journal and most of those of New York have accepted this morning as true the news of the bombardment and occupation of Con-cepcion, received via Montevideo, Matanzas and Havana, copolon, received via Montevideo, Matanzas and Havana, I hope you will be kind enough to contradict such an absurd piece of news, and designate the false impressions that it might have produced in the commercial circles of this city. It will be sufficient for me to state that according to the news, the bombardment and occupation of Concepcion had taken place on the 28th of February, and that the direct news received from Concepcion at this port, via Pananna, by the steamer New York, arrived on the 9th inst., reached up to the 10th of March, that is to say, ten days after that marvellous exploit of the Fanaired. I do not know if it will be worth while to and that Concepcion is not a port, but an inland town, located ten miles from the coast. Nevertheless, I have but little doubt that the Spaniards, who have been repulsed in every attack upon the coast or ships of Chile, are capable of bombarding with the old stray pounders of the Hernaguela (which was lying quietly in the narbor of Valparasiso on the 10th of March) an inland town, just as well as Den Quivote fought with the windmills and defeated the numberless armies of sheep on the highroads of Catalonia. Indeed, Mr. Editor, a curious appendix to Don Quivote could be written with the wonderful adventures of the Spaniards since that errant knight left the tranquil plains of La Mancha for a cruleo in the Pacific. Concequently, we must be prepared to hear, one-of theee days, (v.a Havana and Matanzas), that the Numancia is going by the cars to Santasgo to rescent the flag of the Covadous, now hanging on the walls of the cathedral of that city; or that the whole of the spaniar fleet has gone back to the Penjanula having in tog the Chincha leisands, thus posting a giorious and purpose of phundering those rich rocks.

In a general way I would suggest to the New York press that it would not be safe to accept any new relating to the war it the Pacific which is not brought to an in Pacific of the Atlantic, we published in the leng days of March.

THE CHOLERA.

The Steamship Virginia at Quarantine.

Asiatic Cholera said to be on Board the Vessel.

More Than One Hundred Cases on the Passage.

Thirty-eight Deaths and Twenty-one Now on the Sick List.

Proclamation to be Issued by Governor Fenton To-Day.

What Our Health Authorities Are Doing.

The news as published in the HERALD of yesterday, peraining to the arrival at this port of the British stead epidemic prevailing on board, somewhat startled our an announcement, and caused them to realize more fully the fearful peril to which our city has for so long a time been exposed. The Virginia arrived off the old quaran Wednesday afternoon, where she was immediately board ed by the Health Officers, Doctors Swinburne and Burdett,

who made a careful examination of the vessel. After making a careful inspection of the vessel and passengers, thirty-eight of whom had previously died and another dying while the officers were on board, the disease was pronounced Asiatic cholers. The examina-tion disclosed the fact that twenty-one of the passengers were then lying sick, and that a num to proceed to the lower bay; but owing to the prevalence the vessel, and she accordingly remained at anchor down at about eleven o'clock to the place designated for ants of that district. No communication whatever was permitted between the vessel and the shore, and there is said to be no immediate danger of the plague reaching

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE. The Virginia left Liverpool on the 4th inst. No cholera was known to exist there at that time. Touching at number of passengers, which augmented the number to one thousand and eighty. There were, out of this number, but fourteen cabin passuppers; the rest were crowded of them are Germans, and it is thought they brought the lisease on board with them. The mortality has been English passengers.

It did not appear that there was cholers on board until the 12th inst., when the very was eight days out from Leverpool. On that day a man who had diarrhous sud-

the number of the sick was over one hundred; exactly how many, however, is not reported by the ship's

DEATHS SINCE REACHING PORT.

fret night at Quarantine, but the exact number is not

thirty-seven deaths had occurred on board the Virgis and that six had been taken off from her in the yaws

boat and buried by his orders yesterday morning. called on him this morning and expressed his willingness to do anything in his power which they might suggest, He had referred him to Dr. Swinburne.

Commissioner Boswourn suggested the propriety of appointing a committee of the Board to visit the Virginia and report officially on the condition of things there.

ance at this juncture. The Doctor said that the he

ance at this juncture. The Doctor said that the hospital ship Illinois would proceed to Quarantine to-day, and that the Empire City would follow her next day. The Parsmysr said he had received information that the England was now on her way to New York from Halifax, and that she was worked by such of her crew an are well.

Dr. Swyngunge said—About six o'Aock last evening I boarded the Virginia and found some of the passenger verging on a relapse. They had all the physical conditions of cholera. Thirty-seven deaths occurred on the passage. I immediately ordered the vessel to the lowed bay, but I learned since that she did not go down until this morning. On account of the fog which prevailed it was considered dangerous for her to proceed. There have been no deaths on board since yesterday. The hospital steward is sink, but not the surgeon of the vessejulations are all consisted to the steerage. There are none in the cabin. There are about ten hundred persons on board, all of whom are more comfortably situated than is usually the case. The vessel is a large and commodious iron steamer.

On motion of Commissioner Boxworm the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent and Dr. Elisha Hartis, in connection with the Health Officer of this

Resolved. That the Sanilary Superintendent and Dr. Elisha Hards, in connection with the Health Officer of this port, he requested to make an immediate and thorough examination of the ateamship Virginia, which has recently arrived at this port from Liverpeed, and her condition, and the persons on board said vessel who are sick and report fully and particularly the facts to this Board at the meeting to morrow, and also to report what action should be taken by the Board in the premises.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

thing Quiet in Norfolk-Vessels Discharged from Quarantine-A Dangerous Wreck to be Moved, &c. OUR PORTRESS MONROR CORRESPONDENCE

FORTERS MONBOR, April 18, 1866. RELEASE OF C. C. CLAY. Monroe on his parole. By the conditions of his parole he

was with the utmost difficulty he suppressed his emotions

It is reported that there dualts occurred during the first night at Quarantile, but the cauch number is not known, as no report shadewer of the record cases has a with been made by Dr. Sandalone. Sit bedies, however, were taken on above in the yard heat on Wednesday evening and brird at Quarantile.

Driven of these new sick are very doubtful cases, but heatly all the others are propored convaisances. They are due orthogy case of emigrants, are quite cheerful and have the next of ears and attendance, and it is not expected that any more doubts will occur among them. The Quarantine Commissioners are making extensions exercine to check its further purgues, and the safe will be removed on beard of another years, where they will be removed on beard of another years, the other will be removed on beard of another years, the other will be removed on beard of another years, the other will be removed on beard of another years, the provision of the discussion.

WEST OUR REASTR ACTIONITIES ARE DUNING, Mr. Cyrna Cartin, the Proxision of the Quarantine Commission, who are provided another years and they are official supplies and other stores in board of the provision of the Quarantine Commission, when they are official supplies and other stores in board of the provision of the Quarantine Commission, which is a supplies and other stores in board of the provision of the Quarantine Commission, which is a supplies and other stores in board of the provision of the Quarantine Commission, which is a supplies and other stores in board of the provision of the provision of the provision of the Quarantine Commission, and provision of the provision of t